



# EFFECTIVENESS OF STP (STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAMME) ON KNOWLEDGE OF BLOOD DONATION AMONG ARTS AND SCIENCE STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGE AT VADALUR

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## ABSTRACT

Voluntary blood donation is the easiest and most effective means to collect blood. In developing countries more than 50% of blood donations are made by paid and voluntary donors. Considering the estimated shortfall of 3 to 4 million units of blood annually in India more awareness must be created among all strata of population especially among youngsters on importance. **Objectives:** 1. To assess the pretest knowledge regarding blood donation among Arts and science students. 2. To assess the post test knowledge regarding blood donation among Arts and science students. 3. To evaluate the effectiveness of STP on blood donation among Arts and science students. 4. To co-related the pre- test knowledge regarding blood donation among Arts and science students. **Methodology:** One group pretest and post test pre experiment design was applied for this study. Pretest Assessment of knowledge about blood donation. Structured programme on blood donation. Posttest after 7 days of sip on knowledge and attitude about blood donation. **Result:** The result is pretest 7(14%) students had inadequate, 26(52%) students had moderately adequate knowledge 17(34%) students had adequate knowledge but in posttest 5(10%) subjects had moderately adequate knowledge 45(90%) of them had adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge on blood donation. It shows that there was an improvement in level of knowledge is posttest. When compared is pretest. **Conclusion:** The present study to assess the effectiveness of (structure teaching programme) on knowledge of blood donation and found that the subjects had inadequate knowledge of blood donation before pretest. After the STP, there was a significant improvement on knowledge of the subjects regarding blood donation. The study concluded that the structure teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge regarding blood donation.

**KEYWORDS:** structure teaching programme (STP), Blood Donation, Erythrocyte, leukocyte

## INTRODUCTION:

### "Share a Little, Care a Little – Donate Blood"

Blood is vitally important fluid for the body. It is thicker than water and feels a bit strictly the temperature of the blood in the body is 38 degrees Celsius which is about 1 degree higher than body temperature blood in 55% blood plasma and about 45% different type of blood cells.

Blood helps to keep certain values of body in balance, over 90% blood plasma is water while less than 10% is dissolved substance mostly protein.

There are the three types of blood cells. RBC (or) Erythrocyte, WBC (or) leukocyte and platelet (or) thrombolytic.

Function of blood is transportation the or from gastro intestinal tract to cells, it regulate the fluid and electrolyte balance and also body temperature. It protect the maintaining homeostasis of blood coagulation and combating invasion of pathogens and other foreign substance.

Blood is that magic portion which gives life to another person. Human blood has no substitute. Blood can save millions of life, and young people are the hope and future of a safe blood supply in the world.

Blood donation is a major concern to the society as donated blood is life saving for individuals who need it.

Donation is a social responsibility the donor donating blood as it will be used in saving lives of his fellow beings. He himself may use the same in this own need. So today's donor may be tomorrow's recipient.

## NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Voluntary blood donation, tradition considered as a fulfilling task, seems to be losing its appeal.

India's blood requirement is about 6 million units per year. Blood banks are able to collect only 3 million units per year. If only 3 percent of India's eligible population donates their blood, there will be no shortage of blood and its components in blood banks. This would mean that a significant number of deaths could be avoided if people donate blood regularly and voluntarily. There is shortage of blood for critically ill patients. If the youth are educated regarding blood donation mortality due to shortage of blood can be prevented.

The result of the study showed that nearly 40% of donation from the city was paid donors and 17% were voluntary donors 43% was replacement donations. Thus the study revealed that shortage of blood units in India is largely because of lack of public initiative to donate blood voluntarily. This lack of initiative to donate blood voluntarily. This lack of initiative perhaps could be related to general illit-

eracy, large families, poverty, and poor knowledge of blood donation.

## OPERATIONAL DEFINITION:

### Assess:

Deciding the worth of STP among students regarding blood donation

In this study, "assess" means to identify knowledge of students about importance of blood donation.

### Effectiveness:

It indicated to gain the knowledge as determined by significant difference as determined by significant difference in pre and post test knowledge score on blood donation.

In the study, "Effectiveness" means to identify gain of information about blood donation by student.

### Structure Teaching Programme:

Indicates to a material used for teaching students on blood donation which is prepared by researcher and content validated by experts it is intended to provide information or knowledge.

### Knowledge:

It refers to understanding of or information about a subject that you get by one person or by people generally.

In this study the knowledge refers to the awareness and familiarity and importance of blood donation among student knowledge

### Blood donation:

Blood donation is also called "Blood banking" refers to the process of collecting, testing preparing and storing whole blood and blood components intended primarily for transfusion

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To assess the pretest knowledge regarding blood donation among Arts and science students.
- To assess the post test knowledge regarding blood donation among Arts and science students
- To evaluate the effectiveness of STP on blood donation among Arts and science students
- To co-related the pre- test knowledge regarding blood donation among Arts and science students.

**HYPOTHESIS:**

There will be a significant difference between the pre and post test mean in terms of knowledge regarding blood donation followed by structured teaching programme.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS :**

Quasi Non – Experimental Research design group pre and post test design

• **Population:** I<sup>st</sup> year Student

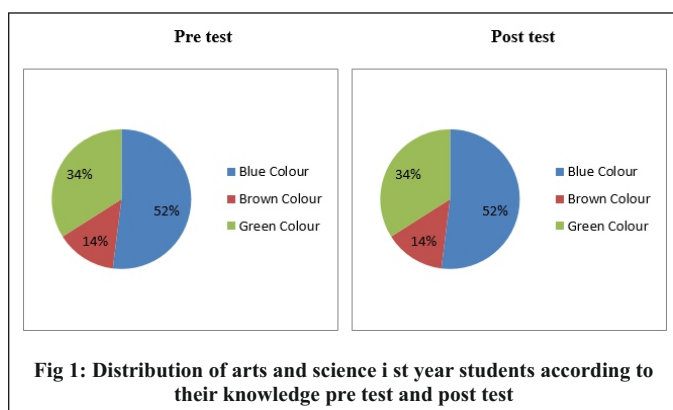
• **Sample:** 50 students who met with the inclusion criteria were taken as samples

**Description of the tool:**

Tool consists of 2 Section

**Section A:** Demographic Variables

**Section B:** Structured questionnaires of blood donation

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION:****Pre test :**

INADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE - 14%

MODERATE ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE - 34%

MODERATE ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE - 52%

**Post test:**

ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE - 52%

MODERATE ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE - 34%

MODERATE ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE - 14

**Table 1 : Distribution of level of knowledge of students regarding blood donation in pre test and post test**

Level of knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Inadequate [1-50%]	7	14%	-	-
Moderately adequate [51-75%]	26	52%	5	10%
Adequate [75-100%]	17	34%	45	90%

This table shows that is pretest 7(14%) students had inadequate, 26(52%) students had moderately adequate knowledge 17(34%) students had adequate knowledge but in post test 5(10%) subjects had moderately adequate knowledge 45(90%) of them had adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge on blood donation. it shows that there was on improvement in level of knowledge is post test. When compared is pre test.

**SECTION-B**

**Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of baccalaureate arts and science students according to their lever of knowledge in pre-test**

Knowledge Question No	Current answer		Wrong answer	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	42	84%	8	16%
2	49	98%	1	2%
3	22	44%	28	56%
4	46	92%	4	8%
5	34	68%	16	32%
6	39	78%	11	22%
7	48	96%	2	4%
8	46	92%	4	8%
9	7	14%	43	86%
10	22	44%	28	46%
11	28	56%	22	44%
12	26	52%	24	48%
13	23	46%	27	54%
14	38	76%	12	24%
15	19	38%	31	62%
16	36	72%	14	28%
17	46	92%	4	8%
18	48	96%	2	4%
19	40	80%	10	20%
20	45	90%	5	10%

**Table 3: frequency and percentage distribution of baccalaureate arts and science students according to their level of knowledge in post-test**

Knowledge Question No	Correct answer		Wrong answer	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	47	94%	3	6%
2	50	100%	-	-
3	41	82%	9	18%
4	48	96%	2	4%
5	45	90%	5	10%
6	48	96%	2	4%
7	50	100%	-	-
8	49	98%	1	2%
9	40	80%	10	20%
10	33	66%	17	34%
11	44	88%	16	12%
12	45	90%	5	10%
13	25	50%	25	50%
14	42	84%	8	16%
15	34	68%	16	32%
16	40	80%	10	20%
17	44	88%	6	12%
18	50	100%	-	-
19	47	94%	3	6%
20	48	96%	2	4%

**CONCLUSION:**

A study result showed at the knowledge of the subject regarding blood donation and that the subject had inadequate know and blood donation. After the STP there was a significant improvement is knowledge of subject regarding blood donation care the study conducted that the structure teaching programme was very much effective is improving the knowledge and level of subjects.

The present study to assess the effectiveness of stp (structure teaching programme) on knowledge of blood donation and found that the subjects had inadequate knowledge of blood donation before pre test, After the STP, there was a significant improvement on knowledge of the subjects regarding blood donation. The study concluded that the structure teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge regarding blood donation.

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